



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the soil—or rather *sand*—is dry and remains so, no undergrowth, except young pines, springing up. *Lenzites sepiaria*, Fr. seems to be the favored denizen of the dead pine and not abundant. This rule holds good in places where the pine grows along with hard wood species and is then not gregarious, as in the pine barrens proper. I have examined numbers of fallen pines in both situations, and can only report, beside the above, a very few specimens of *Irpex* (?) and of *Polyporus carneus*, the latter a resupinate form and so rare that I have never found over one half dozen specimens. In the absence of other support, the pine becomes, in the struggle of the Fungi for existence, a dernier resort, and it seems a poor one. Where the soil is such as to produce a growth of hard wood—and thirty or forty species on a few acres is not uncommon—there will be found all the conditions of shade, dampness and decay, so necessary to the prolific development of the great family we are considering.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF CYLINDROSPORIUM.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND W. A. KELLERMAN.

CYLINDROSPORIUM TRADESCANTIÆ, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Tradescantia Virginica*. Manhattan, Kans., June, 1886. (Kellerman, 837.) Conidia erumpent in little flesh-colored heaps, cylindric-vermiform, a little narrower at one end, 65—80 x 4—5 μ , 4–6-septate (granular and nucleate at first); hyphæ obscure, nearly obsolete. The affected leaves are stained purplish.

CYLINDROSPORIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Yucca angustifolia*. Manhattan, Kans., June, 1886. (Kellerman, 838.) Spots amphigenous, oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ cm., yellowish-brown, with a darker border; acervuli erumpent, olivaceous, covered by the cuticle for some time; conidia scarcely distinguishable from those of the preceding species; hyphæ simple, short, consisting of two or three concatenated cells of the proligerous layer. The general appearance is that of *Phoma concentricum*.

SKETCH OF JOHN F. BEAUMONT.*

BY THOS. M. PETERS, A. M., MOULTON, ALA.

PROF. JOHN F. BEAUMONT, according to his own account, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, about 1825. He died at Troy, in Henry county, Ala., about the end of the late civil war. In size, manners and conduct, as well as name, he was a Canadian Frenchman, but he did not

* This interesting account of Prof. Beaumont was sent me some months ago with the request that I "construct" from it a sketch for publication in the JOURNAL. No abridgement seemed necessary, and, besides, it would lose much if it did not appear in the form in which Judge Peters himself furnished it. K.